either find in the distributions of Providence or

by their own industry or their own idleness, their superance or their own profligacy. , gentlemen, why should we at this time, why make by their own prolligacy.

Now, gentlemen, why should we at this time, why should you at this time, take at interest that you have should you at the time, take at interest that you have shown in the presentation of this question in tals public interest. There is no election pending either for excontive or for legislative offices in the Union or in the live or for legislative offices in the Union or in the State. Fortunately, as I thins, there are no motives of a political or personal character that can at all weaken in the minds of our fellow-citizens, or before the face of in the minds of our fellow-citizens, or before the face of the ountry, the occasion, the methods and the objects of this meeting. We have, already closing their labors, the Congress selected two years ago. Those who are the take up those labors in the next Congress are to take up those labors in the next Congress are laready elected. The President holds his place presiding over the executive branch of the Government equally during the present and during the meet Congress. But the people of this gountry bury received a new impulse in aftention ty their own best Congress. But the people of this country have received a new inpulse in attention to their own have received a new inpulse in attention to their own have received a grown up a feeling and a nabit by which the conduct of politics was supposed to rest with those who were interested in the great questions of party and of personal advancement. The mass of office holders constituted a sort of dynasty, and the mass of office seekers to turn them out constituted the opposition party; and the people of the opposition party; and the people of the servants, should thus be led and thus arrayed, and that servants, should thus be led and thus arrayed, and that from the tariff discussions—"with only medental alteration to the affairs of the people," [Applause.] We have reached a stage when that is not only over but is understood to be over.

THINGS SETTLED BY THE LAST ELECTION. Two things were determined by the last elections, so remarkable in their character, so unmistakable in their eatures. One was that there was no long-ra subjugation of the suffrage to the managers of the various par-ties [applause]; that if there was to be any relation of master and servant in these political methods, the people o be the masters and the managers the servants. [Applause.] Another was that exactions were not to be [Applause.] Another was to at exactions were not to be made or persisted in at the expense of the people in the accumulation of revenue that it might be expended in wasterol and profligate jobs, and that lesson has been tought in a way that is not meanderstood. Now, those are the only two questions that formed he burden of the instruction which the people gave to their representatives in all branches of their Government at the last election. No doubt it did change, by the method in which it was exhibited, the control of Congress from the Republican to the Democratic party; but it changed it under the lesson that it was to be used by those who were thus chosen to replace other servants in the interests of the people of the United States. [Applause.] And, my word for it, whether the servants in the flext Congress be Republicans or Democrats, any man conspicuous enough to be noted in what he says or does that exhibits a purpose to renew subserviency to machine politics and inegiect the interests of the people will hear from them before his term is ended. [Applause.] Now, it comes about that as the reduction of the recents of the Government occasion du a reconsideration of the recents of the Government occasion du a reconsideration of the recents of the Government occasion du a reconsideration of the recents of the sources of revenue by which the necessary sums are to be raised, that precisely the same emicrest is excited, that precisely the same emicrest is excited, that precisely the same considerations come into play if an addition of twenty or inity or iffy millions was to be made to the exigencies of the Government by which we stand for our people towards are rest of the world, is to be used for the advantage of foreign actions. [A pp anse.] And our people have been intentified on the form of the condition of the people,—the question comes whether this great weapon of Government by which we stand for our people towards are rest of the world, is to be used for the advantage of our people towards are rest of the or persisted in at the expense of the people in the ectumulation of revenue that it might be expended in A MAN GREATER THAN PIS CHCUMSTANCES.

Well, the is not a new question. Want a wonderful istory-tar acceptance by the people that planted these doctrine tout a man is greater than his estances! Want a wonderful result from the great struggle of independence that concluded that the pro-ple that lived over here would rather work for their own dvantage and in such ways as pleased them than to be regulated in their employment by the revenue system of England. [Apocause.] by the revenue system of England. [Apocause.] that made us confine ourselves to catching lish and killing lame and leit them to do all the mechanical and indistrial labor for us and make us pay by our narroy ton at the rate of the product of an acre for a roboth or a watch spring. (Applantse.) And we went to war about that and concluded that we would have the making of our own revenue system. [Applantse.] And are we going to lay it down now and nave it made for us by Engand 1 limardie not. Trantion without representation is an oid enemy of the American poople [Applantse], and we mean that our noring revenue trantion anall be laid by our Co. gressmen in the interest of the American people [applantse] and be test or by dindness or ignoreance or recalesciness, set in a current and direction that if persisted in would carry us back to the old coionial condition, where we have laid behind us forever. [Applantse.] No a, from the very carnest time the statesmen of our country recognized the face. that it was a mark sentation of the British Empire; and the brian peculiar control and only the segislation to ap could shape our industry and our foreign commerce, determined that by the laws of trade—If we were shape enough not to exert the powers that we possessed to fraint pe and redress them. That by the laws of trade they would keep the same domination over our industries that they had exercised THE AMERICAN VERSUS THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM.

And that, sentlemen, although the name was not given until later by a great statesman, was the beginning given until later by a great statesman, was the beginning of the American system against the European—that it would manage its own political affairs through its Government so as to develop and maintain and increase its lineer faculties and its labor independence. (Appaiase,) Well, we went oo, strugging along until the great commotions in Europe known as the Napoleonic wars led to an attempt to subordinate out placeful condition to the exigencies of the war taxes required by the nations in Europe. We first took up and repelled that control of our right to be neutral by a non-intercoders net, and then we had be nately pricace that although non-intercoders meant a suppression of fore guitrate, jet as that foreign meant a suppression of fore guitrate, jet as that foreign meant as war mustily importance of the maintfactures of European confirm, that the period of years that we had not from the commencement of that system until the close of the war had, by necessary, made our people insurmeant a suppression to the grade that the manufacture trade was mainly important on the manufacture suppression of the manufacture on from the commencement of that system until the of the war had, by necessity, made our people in facturers, in a number way, but in a facturers, in a number way, but in a final toreatened, if persisted in, to take Great Britain, now again at peace with us, her doe tion over our industries. And what happened I they inundated this country with their manufact quite reckies of the question whether in the immetransaction they were to reap a profit, determined they would nip in the bad chose growing independency would nip in the bad chose growing independency of the U states apparatuse; and we, under this figurite effort by force bat by trade, to sap our wealth, planged in 1819 into the greatest bankrupto, the planged in 1819 into the greatest bankrupto we had in our Government, to ound up a system of industries protected against such lavasion and such
spoliation. And I am aspy to see on the stage tenight
a public man, an endior, who from the earliest time or
the American system being brought forth in our
time that you have a fastiral decender of the Labor of the
United States. [Applause] And now, when gentlemen
like our triend treactal webb [applause], far anyanced
in life, sees alts new call to make a new decense against
a new onestagnt, you may is sure that he knows wont
be is about and has no personal one to serve. [Applause.] we went on then and got our tariff of 1824 and and were getting on very needy, and came to 1832

he is about and has no personal one to serve. [Ap-plause.]

Welt, we went on then and got our tariff of 1824 and 1828 and were getting on very neety, and came to 1832 and whodo you suppass undertook to stop us then the sense that we use it, of freezen and entastus, but the mistrest of large labor, that actually threatened to robe against the Government it the inborers of the North were protected and the slave labor of the South was restricted in making the best bargain it could in the cheap market in one word, is this whole question of Enguand. [Applause] Now, there in one word, is this whole question of that tout the wise councils of the Suite States. So great, so potent was the promise of the full assertion of that, tout the wise councils of the slave owners and that if this Northern interest was thus developed the irrepressible conflict would begin and slavery would go to the walt. [Applause.] And undoubtedly it is the most remarkable national transaction that is recorded in history—that one has fof the people in a free country should rebet against the other half, keeping labor free and not making it slave. [Applause.]

Art. Cainoun tarrodited and carriou, under the coward-lee of Northern public men, the scheme of what is called a revenue tariff, which, taking off by gradiations, should finally reduce the moone through the Costom House to the measure necessary to support the Government; and how how did it take this one-fleent measure in the inter, st of a union between the slave labor of the South and the papure riabor of England to do its work upon the institutions of this country! In 1837 a bank ruptcy cowered the whole land, without distinction of sections, with ruin. We went on recovering from the disasters into which we were thus thrown by having all our wealth drawn out of us by importations, and in 1842 we got, by a struggle, a tariff for probedion; and we were doing on in that way, and the great struggle for the Presidency came in 1844. Hency Ciay was defeated, inc American system was trampled upon i

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

The labor of the North determined that it would settle this question once for all, whether American labor had manhood and dignity and respectability and education before it as its share of the good things on this side the Atlantic, or whether the slave labor that was bred by its alde was ever, through the system of tariffs, to keep up its play with the English rusnufacturers ; and rather than that game should be continued we determined that we would dispense with the player altogether and put an end

to slavery. [Apphause.] Then we had that greatest of all tariffs, the Civil War, which no student of finance in either bemisphere has ever scratinized without seeing that when, to those who walk—as many of the statesmen of Europe dil—not by nath but by sight, the last days of this country in its present form of government had come, we saw the marvelous fact that labor—American labor—free labor—that had a share in the country, could rise to a power to suppress the largest rebellion, in po utation as in area, that the world ever saw, and bund r litrods across the country at the same time, and develop wealth that never had been dreamed of, and at the end of this war payoff the debt by hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars, and yet have every workman well clad, and his wife respectable and respected, and his children educated, and not one drawoner whatever to the greatness of als tuture by reason of the wonderful struggies that have been going on round about him. [Applause.]

And now the tariff, the arrangement of duties, the adustment of our redustries under it, that have produced his marvellous result, is ap before the laboring people of this country for judgment, and can any in in his senses give a reason why the principles upon which our finances have been conducted are not principles compatible with the wealth, the happiness, the progress, the population, the power of this country? And yet it is said that if we had not had these helps we might have cot along faster. Well, we tried esting along without them three or four times and we did get along quite as last; but it was him obsorbed forced an indoors—notably our great rival and friend Great Britain—are really distressed that we should stand so much in our own in the first was him obsorbed that he happenently the European nations—notably our great rival and friend Great Britain—are really distressed that we should stand so much in our own in the first part of the European nations—notably our great rival and friend Great Britain—are really distressed th

One would suppose that the American people un-One would suppose that the American people under the experience of the 100 years of their life—and we are not so very old a people but that we may be beguled into some of the follows of youth; we are only about eight years older than our friend Mr. Cooper here [laughter], and aithough he never had any follies when he was young, yet a Nation, you know, when it is prosperous may even repent of its prosperity, and like to spend a little mere of its time feeding upon the nusks that the swine do eat. But I don't anticipate anything of that swine do cat. But I don't ance, and a partial skind. What is it then that interests our people? Why is it that they are so quick to perceive hast facer must be sometring more in this matter than the shifting of \$29,000,000 or a year from this or that \$29,000,000 or a year from this or that \$29,000,000 or a year from this or that subject of taxation to another? They do subject of taxation to another? They do understand the question, when we undertook in this country, across the sea, to dispense with ranks, titles, a redit ray power; and corrested the Government to the hands of the people, we knew what we were about. [Applainse.] We knew, in the first place, that none of those awkwardnesses could arise when the poverning power was of one may of thinking and the physical force of the country the other; for the physical force on the governing power through the suffrace are one and the same hand, and the Civil War showed that we were right about that. Every soldier and every man that helped to feed a soldier knew that he was fighing for son thing that he and his posterity and a vital interest in; and every man knew, too, that the marriage relation and the ties of cuildren and parent were to be unfind and every man knew, too, that the marriage relation and the ties of cuildren and that the fruits of honest labor should be adequate to support the chizen and the chizen's namity. Now the question e-mes whether we shall an another than the penalence of our labor, or whether we shall allow it to be degranded to the enamon level of the labor of them who are not citizens or masters of their governments abroad.

The first titing we must do is to stop all the envelop-

dustry and haven't any money in your pockets; and distry and haven't any money in your pockets; and that is exactly the situation that our foreign commercial friends would like to have us in. That is the situation that we were in before the Revolutionary War [lunghter], and the result of one humared years under this teaching will be not on the whole the Revolution was a mistake, and we had better get back to the Colonial situation. The opposite metals of protection is, not that revenue should be raised for the purpose of protection, but that revenue, being raised and being at the same sam, if you please, that the free traders are going to adjust their tariff to acquire, we propose to acquire that sum by such a distribution all over the whole deld and mass of location industices as that the parts that come in ave both land, pay for the foreign importations, warp pay for the foreign intive wan s the senter and Representative wan s the his away state protected, and you peckets to pay for the referent importations, properly and it is not every Senator and Representative wants the 1 dustries of his own state protected, and is willing to let everything else go; and you see we are figuring in the dark. In the World, which is a lift in orran of free traile [languier], are reported, there marks of senator Vest, of dissour, a strong anti-protective tariff man, who said "that while he believed in a tariff to revenue he also believed that, inside the limits of a tariff for revenue, the protection headenful to every tariff should be given to infant industries," [Languier, How can we figat with such a free trader as that I "Zine production was an infant American industry in water the people of his State were largely interested, and needed protection." [Languier, ] ire flayard "regretted Mr. Vest's avoral State were largely interested, and needed protection."
[Langhier.] Six Hayard "regretted Mr. Vest's avowal
hat he would be inducated by local considerations in
dealing with the artiff question, but appreciated the
feeling which impeded the senator to seek to forder the
interests of interest and the would not speak of it
with disrespect, one he beneve at all 1 it were generally
entertained it would be absolutely stal to all attemate
for reform the tariff." [Langhier.] He thought
hat no local or individual demands should
be considered or heard. Now, is not the wade United
States made upon localities! Is not its population all
made up of harvidual citizens! Are not the bond demands or all the States to be entertained by Congress!
How noes it happen that the States of the Union have
parted with the power to take care of these local interests! Do you toing that the great stateman, Mr.
Glassione, when he pronounced our
contaction the greatest giver ment ever
struck out at a single blow by numan intellect, had an
idea mat it was meant to be toro to pieces when any

OTHER OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED. There are some other objections; one is that protect ion doesn't protect. Well we are not in favor of it if it toesn't project. Way under heaven are they not in favor of it if it doesn't protect! [Laughter] What has developed our industries if protection has not! Have they been bursed by the revenue system of England and France and Germany! Another suggestion is mat it carries weatts into the pockets of the capitalists. It they introduce the system of foreign importation, driving cut our industries, will it be a satisfaction to the intelligent American laborer that the scheme that has carried money out of his pocket has also carried it out of the pockets of his reliow-country. carried money out of his pocket has also carried it out of the pockets of his icilow-country hier and the whole of it has gone into the pockets, not of the firitist laborer, but of the Hritist capitalist. Whether or not the industries in the man-mactures, like other industries, keep for the laborer his due share, or earry loo much to the capitalist, is not a question to the tariff; has a question of the condition of society under the system by which we are all free to do so we please.

as we please.

There is a sweeping suggestion made by those who There is a sweeping suggestion made by those who oppose protection that the working of our organized industries is such as to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. Now that is just as true of the industries that are not protected as of the industries that are. I think there are quite as many disparities of fortune between the owners of great rails ands and the brakemen as there are in the manufacturing establishments and the publicers in the from of the eigenret in the rote of the disparity in the race of the which we cannot change by any method which shall leave the freedom without which nothing whatever can succeed.

Tare is one objection that is deserving considerable attention. It has been said that the protective system is a monopoly. What it is a monopoly of am sure I don't know. If it has any meaning at all it is that the system of protected labor gives a monopoly to the labor of this country in its own affairs over a monopoly to British manufacturers. (Applianse.) Well, are you going to commend yourselves to the favor of your fellow-ultizens by such a play upon the word Monopoly!

A DESTRUCTIVE SUGGESTION.

There is another suggestion that is worth sonsidering. These free traders are greatly distressed that we should object to free trade with foreign countries when the principle of our Constitution and the habits of all our people make free trade among all the States of the Union the necessary and the absolute condition of traffic. That is considered a triumphant suggestion. If there ever was auggestion destructive to nationality and to the mainte nance of local and State interests it is that suggestion Are we not citizens of one country! Does not our patriotism include all the States and all the people! When we say that America prospers, do we not mean hat the whole of it prospers! And do we not know that when Missouri has its zinc protected it fills with gladness every citizen of the State of New-York! Whatever makes Pennsylvania great, Nassachusetts, or our own State, the greatest warm. with gladness every crizen of the State of New-York I Whatever makes Pennsylvana great, or Massachusetts, or our own State, the greatest manu-facturing State in the country, makes the whole country great. And when we see Missouri, with its infant play thing of zine in its band coming up to be our rival, we

whole country, and we rejoice with her. [Auplanae.]
We do not realize that this system, which male Rome the mistress of the world, was entirely different from the conditions of society with which we are familiar. With the Romans war stood for trade, and they acquired wealth by robbing other coantries bodily of their wealth. Let us be sure, gentemen, that in our time, if we are not wise, under the modern system trade may stand for war, and learn how to fusien its nature was the citation of a country without distarbing it by the faunders of its artillery. [Applanae.] Suppose the European countries, fusical of invading us forces our weakness and their strength in trade, should pour their shot and suel into our different subjurds and forces and factories, wouldn't the whole country rally, though these were local industries! Would we stand that attack because Missourizine was not hit! [Languer.] I think not. But that would be avery small injury to our weath and prosperity. When we see a system of foreign trade which are right of these foreign countries—within, if you please, their daily to their own prosperity—undertaking by the power of their trade to undermine and overthrow our industry and divert our wealth from feeding its ewn labor and replicationing itself, are we so collish as not to be willing to pur of the Government the last man and the last dollar, if shot and shell were the form of the invader! [Applanae.]

LOCAL PARRIOTISM. look at it as swelling the tide of the prosperity of our

LOCAL PAIRIOTISM. I am in fayor of using the methods of the American Constitution in favor of localities and of individuals in every part of this country. [Applause.] As I say we an have no argument on the subject with people that are all the walls ready to protect this, that or the other are all the walle ready to protect this, that or the other thing. Mr. Tucker of Virginia thought that the principles of protection ouight to be applied to certain articles found in Virginia; and a Senstor from Texas held a similar view in regard to angar. We shall always had a reason for the views of the different Senators whenever we approach an industry that is in their neighborhood. You may assign it to a feeling of pairto, san to the locality; but there is one very strong summant to this local patriotism, and that is that if they old not take care of the locality would take care of then [langiter]; and if there was not any protection by Senators and Representatives of these industries there would not be any protection of the Senators and Representatives by these industries. [Laughter,] When it comes to the question, which is to go to the wall—the people of their managers—I think the people that drove to the wall the massive front of slave-labor, will be able to drive to the wall the massive front of slave-labor, will be able to drive to the wall that is the best of all, when we possess our own markets and the growing of our industries enables us to compete with foreign nations for the reas of the world. And when under the benign influences of the American system we have made curseives as great as England made nerself under the same system for herself—so that we can see that a proclamation of free trade to all the nations of the world means that they shall buy everyting of us, and we nothough of them—we should be free traders throughout the world. [Applainse.]

Mr. Everts spoke an hour and a quarter and was thing. Mr. Tucker of Virginia thought that the princi-

Mr. Evarts spoke an hour and a quarter and was heard with the closest attention throughout, the outbursts of applause being frequent and heart; but not borsterons.

After he had taken his seat a small portion of the audience began to leave the ball and one excitable individual woke the echo-s with a

and final the fruits of homest habor should be adequate to support the chizen and the chizen's lamily. Now the guestion to make the west all undertakes to preserve the indipendence of our labor, or whether we shall allow it to be degrated to the camono level of the most of near who are not clizens or masters of their governments abroad.

The first thing we must do is to stop all the envelopments of false users may are breight up about it. What is the use of our argaing in favor of a rotective tariff if the voters of what has they call a protective tariff at the voters of what has they call a protective tariff at the voters of what has they call a protective tariff it they voters of what is he use of their combating us with some of these first thought of their combating us with some of these of the combating us with some of the combating us with some of the combating us with some of these of the combating us with some of these of the combating us with some of the combating us with the combating us and say I make the voters of the combating us with the combating mote seed raise than any other hallops. We now make the pro-nection or rig tron. We imported last year in the pro-nection or rig tron. We imported last year in 1,500,000 tons of from and steel. One-maif of the still is no reason way that a protective lartif increases the trader says that a protective lartif increases the price to the consumer. The facts state just the opposite, in the constry twenty-one years ago, and in 1973 there was but \$140,000,000, while there is now \$500,000, 000—the largest amount of any country on the giob. Our National wealth and principle of protection to our industries is second and same in detail are required from year to year, but the principle of protection to our industries is second and same in the tonested, for it leads only to individual and national prosperity. [Applanse.]

Although it was haif-past ten o'clock when Mr Hackins finished his address, Mr. Dolge requested the audience to remain fifteen minutes longer to listen to President Cyras Hamilia, or Middlebury

College, Vermont, who said in substance: I am not expected to appear octore you as a produce or is a capitalist, not even as a ingenianc, allowing a have been a mechanic, nor yet as a farm r, allowing a may been a farmer, but I am to speak to you briefly a quantes with many torkes, manothecurers when the Mandrester goods enferred constantancipe. Mandresser sources and housereds of thousands of dollars in placing are goods in the bears of that city, and she completely crossed the native manufacturers. Sine copied the Turkish peculiarities and sold the goods at much lower prices than the Turks commands them at. The imported goods and a line look, but were less services of the transition of the command there is not a first look were less services to the result for the property of the command the comment of the command that we have the continuous form of the command that the comment of the comment o to her own protective sy-tent.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

After President Hamlin had taken his seats series of resol tions were read by George B. Butler.

They were as follows: They were as follows:

Whervar, Great British, through ages of effort, has boitt up a manufacturing industry which makes her skill and power in this respect unequalled among the nations, and has accumulated the capital which makes London the great centre of commerce and the acting place for international trade, the place where the price is fixed of all the great articles of human industry, whether of near or of distant production; and now commands the carrying trade of the word—alvantages which give the highest degree of praceston and constitute in the increasional competitions of industry an unequalited, aggressive and destructive force, ever wholsed, as our history shows, without restraint, for her own benefit atone; and

Whereas, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Italy and afusals are compelled from the greater superiority of the Euglish in capital, in finance, in laustry, and in the carrying trade, to resist this superiority by protective tarills; and

Whereas, The United States, on account of the vaciliting poncy of its legislation, the condition of its finances, and the higher rate which is cheeringly paid for American labor, is unable to compete with the cheaper lore gu labor thus amply protected; and

Whereas, in our hist-ry disaste and distress have midurany followed every resort to tree trade, and prosperty has, wintout exception, attended the proper protection of our industries; therefore,

Resolved, That the giving of adequate protection to American poiley.

American policy.

Resolved, That in view of the excessive amount of rev Resolved, That in view of the excessive amount of revenue now collected by means of import and excise duties and taxes, it is deemed incumbent on the present Congress to reduce the same, and to reather the duties in the direction indicated by the report of the Tariff Commission within reas-enable limits, so as to prevent improduce in expenditure; and that this should be so done as to give adequate protection to our own industries and labor against destructive and pulperizing competition from abroad.

inbor agains, destructive and purperizing competition from abroad.

Resolved, That we are in favor of restoring ocean navigation under our flag to the position required by the extgencies of trade, commerce, and manuscurres, and the advantage and safety of the conarty, but in Americanbuilt amps, and that it is one of the highest duties of Congress to place the great industry of American shipbantaing on the foundation necessary for successful competition with the world at large.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Legislature of the State to place laws authorizing all domestic business corporations of magnitude to make allowances or pensions for faithful and long-continued service in their behalf by persons who have become old or infirm in such service.

Resolved, That in view of the activity of the friends of British policy in forming tree-trade organizations, we recommend that organizations of the character of tins for the Protection of American industry and Labor be formed in all the cities and towns of the Union, and that we profier to them in advance our warmest sympathy and extract opics of our address to the public dis-

we profier to them in advance our warmest sympathy and earnest co-operation.

Resolved. That copies of our address to the public dis-tributed at this meeting, and the proceedings of this meeting, be sent to members o the Senare and House of Representatives and widely distributed over the country. H. H. Harding rose after the reading of the reso-

Introns and said : "Mr. President, I am from the | NEWS FROM WASHINGTON. zine-prolucing State of Missouri, but wishing to show how fully in accord I am with the spirit of this marting. I move you, sir, that these resolutions be adorted." The mation was carried ununimously and a vote of thanks was given Mr. Evarts, Dr. Hawkins and President Hamlin for their addresses. AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

Before the meeting becan neatly-printed pam p lets containing an address in behalf of protection and the resolutions offered later were distributed among the audience. The address traces the tariff history of the United States from the War of 1812 down to the present day. It asse to that the growth of the country's manufacturing industry received its first material impulse from the embargo and non-intercourse measures adopted prior to the War of 1812, its next from the tariff for protection of 1828, and its next from that of 1842; but it- most effectual stimulus came from the sariff adopted as the outgrowth of the War of the Rebellion. The messages of Presidents Madison and Monroe are liberally quoted from to prove that these Presidents regarded the preser vation and promotion of the National manufacturwation and promotion of the Mation and action a policy of wisdom and necessity. They are also used to support the argument that the increase of home products begin with the non-fiftercourse policy of England. The tariff of 1816; with duties bised on what was considered a proper peace basis, the address says, was not sufficient to fittercourse policy of England. The tariff of 1816, with duties bised on what was considered a proper peace basis, the address says, was not sufficient to protect the country's infant industries, and an influx of British merchandise begin, resulting in severe and general distress in 1819. Passing on to the tariffs of 1828 and 1832 it is asserted that the reductions provided for as a compromise to avert the South Carolina in Hification troubles, led to an increase in importations of from \$101,000,000 in 1832 to \$189,000,000 in 1836 and a succeeding financial crash in 1837. The defeat of the free trade party in 1841 was followed by the projective duties of 1842, but the free-trade basis approached in 1846 and entirely restored in Morch, 1857, is charge as being the caus of renewed imports from 1846 to 1857 and the panic of the autumn of 1857. Regarding the projective duties established when the civil War broke out, the address says:

Under this standas our manufacturing interests have acquired a solidity intuerto unknown, due is great part to the permanence and consequent to defect of the legislation in this respect, and notwithstanding tase existence for most of the period of a financial system inferior to that of Frenes, Germany, and England, and notwithstanding also that the occan-carrying trade is in the hands of foreign competitors in manufactures.

We respectfully submit that it would be a fatal mistake to fail to pass a law reducing the revenue, this session, and tops sest in the interess of protection to home industry and labor, and thus enable the friends of that policy to oppose, with a greater chance of success in the next Congress, any advance in the direction of free trade and low wages.

THE "REFORMERS" CRUSHED AGAIN.

The members of the American Institute were packed as closely as sardines in a box in room No. 24 of Cooper Union last evening when President Nathan C. Ely called the meeting to order. "You look upon me for the last time in this capacity," said Mr. Ely, when the room had become quiet. "For fifteen years I have occupied, this platform either as president of the Farmers Cinb or of the American Institute. Under no conditions would I accept a reasonination. Amen."

"No Methodists here," said a man on a back seat. M. A. Sutherland aloose as soon as the president had crused speaking, and made a motion to defer the admission of new members until the next meeting. The Chair ruled the motion out of order. Ar appeal was taken from its decision and a division of the mouse called for. "I appoint Trumbull Smith and Alfred T. Ackert as tellers," said the president.

"Smith can't count straight," came from the back of the room. The name of K. H. Shannon was substituted for that of Mr. Smith. Mr. Shannon represented the "rotorm" party and Mr. Ackert, "the ring." When the vote was taken by a show of hands, it was found that the decision of the Chair was sustained. The annual report of the Board of Tousteen was then real. From this it appeared that The members of the American Institute were

ring." When the vote was taken by a show of hands, it was found that the derisson of the Charwas snelained. The annual report of the Board of Trustees was then real. From this it appeared that the teal receipts from the exhibition of, 1882 had been \$52,511 98, and the expenditures \$35,944 25, leaving a cash balance of \$16,567 73. The assets of the institute on January 20, 1883, were \$214,490 78. Dr. James R. Taylor, who is a large fleshy man, managed to gain the attention of the house. "I demand an investigation of the affairs of the American Institute," said he, almost, out of breath. Cries of "Pat him out," "Go nire a hall," and other similar remarks drowned out the president's call for silence. Dr. Taylor opened his month to continue als speech, but at this moment a man in a neighboring seat grabbed his coat tails and pulled him down into his chair so suddenly that his jaws anay pod together like a mouse-trap. Then followed a chorus of yells. At length order was restored, the report adopted, and the meeting adopted. As soon as the president left the chair, an oppeasition inecting was held, at which a committee of three, consisting of O. G. Nason, Dinndas Dick opposition meeting was held, at which a committee of three, consisting of O. G. Nason, Dundas Dick and R. H. Shannon, was appointed to investigate and R. H. Shaunon, was appointed to investigate the affairs of the Institute.

SLADE AND SULLIVAN BOTH IN TOWN.

Judge Donohue in the Supreme Court, Chambers, Judge Donoune in the Supreme Court, Channelle, yesterday morning issuest writes of certiforari and habeas corpus to the case of "Jem" Make and Herbert A. Slade, heard before Justice Gardner at the Jefterson Market Police Court on Wednesday. The writ of certificati was applied for by Celonel Charles received the papers. The writ of hareas corpus was issued to colonel Spencer, on the petition of John A. Brien, because the prisoners had been paroled in his coatedy. Both writs are returnable this morning

Mace and Siade, accompanied by William E. Mace and Stade, necompanied by William E. Harding, spent the greater part of day down town, and wherever they went they were followed by crowds. At a shoe store they were measured for boxing shoes that the proprietor is to present to them, and at a photographsaliery they sat for photographs. Among the many places visited were a dairy in Nassanest, William F. McCov's liquor store, and the office of Kienard K. Fox in Frankin Square, in the evening they went to the Volks Garden Treaster. and the office of Richard K. Fox in Franklin Square, in the evening they went to the Volks Garden Theatre to see the close of the amateur wrestling matches for a medal pre-cuted by Richard K. Fox.

It had been intended that Mare and Sinde should give a private sparring exhibition at the Racquet (inb. at Sixth ave, and I wenty-sixth st., at half past 3. Upoa the advice of Colonel Seneer the exhibition was postpened until after the legality of such exhibitions is decided by the courts. As yesterday was failes day at the Racquet Club, there was great disappionment among those who went there and who had been counting on seeing a bout between the two noglites.

between the two pugifists.

John L. Sulivan arrived in the city yesterday meaning, the was accompanied by "Joe" Ceburn, Bob" Farrell, A. Q. Scammon, "Pete" McCoy and Frank" Moran, members of the John L. Sulivan Frank Moran, members of the John L. Snilly Combination, that has been giving exhibition throughout the State and in Canada. The po-bilities of Sailivan and Slade meeting in their ra-bles about town were easily discussed by the toles about town were eagerly discussed by their friends. They did not meet, however, and last night Sullivan went to Boston. "Joe" Coburn said to a TERBUSE reporter: "Our trip has been most successful. Numbers of people have been tinned away every night. Our future plans will depend upon the arrangements that may be made between Sullivan and Stade, and what steps will be taken are uncertain until Mr. Fox's case is settled in

· A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY

It was reported that John McMahon, of No. 226 It was reported that John Michael of No. 220 East Thirty-fourth-st, had engaged in a light with two men on the stairs of the One-hundred-aud-twenty-ninth Street station of the Elevared Rail-road on Wednesday, and that he had been thrown into the street. He died on Wednesday night in the Ninty-ninth Street Hospital. When he was in the Ninty-pinth Street Hospital. When he was in the police station it was believed that he was John Butler of One-hundred-and thirteenth-st. and Fifth-ave. But no one was able positively to identify him, his face was so badly battered. He was never conscious after he was hirt. Thorough inquiry yesterday proved that the dead man was McMahon; that he was employed by the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad; that he fell down into the street; that two men who were near tried to save him but he was beyond their reach. There was no fight.

CONDITION OF THE ACTORS' FUND.

A special meeting of the Actors' Fund was held osterday aftrnoon at Harrigan & Harr's Theatrn A special meeting of the Actor' Fund was held yesterday aftrnoon at Harrigan & Harri's Theatre to hear a report regarding the present condition of the finances. At present the money is deposited at a private banking house and amounts to over \$30,000. It was recommended that \$25,000 of this sum should be put into United States bonds or a mortgage, and the remainder used for current expenditures. The arrangement for the next benefit will probably be made at the next special meeting.

MR. RICH NOT FOUND.

Mrs. Rich, wife of the Broadway metchant who has been missing since December 12, received a letter from Isaac Butler, of Westchester, last week stating that a man answering the description of her husband had been found dead in a barn at Mt. Vernon. A friend of the family visited the place and found that the body was not that of Mr. Rich.

THE CASE OF JUSEPH MACKEY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 1,-Judge Barnard vacated the writ of habeas corpus to-day in the case of Joseph Mackey, a former inmate of the Utica Asyum, but declined to order him back into the custody o the Utica officials. He, however, remanded him to the the Utica officials. He, nowever, remained fifth to the Hudson River State Hospital until Judge Ingalls shall appoint a commission in his case, though he declared his belief that Mackey is at present same. After the rendering of the decision Mackey exclaimed; "I esanot go back to Utica; I would die in six months."

NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

THE SUCCESSORS OF THE OFFICIALS WHOSE TERMS ARE ABOUT EXPIRING THE GOSSIP OF POLITI-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- If the President fills the Surveyorship and Naval Office in New-York promptly on the expiration of the present incumbents terms, the political gossip will be soon gratified with some "New-York appointments" at last. Mr. Burt's term will expire in three days, as he was commissioned February 4, 1879, and Surveyor Graham's on next Wednesday. But there is no certainty that the President will act at once, and the present incumbents will remain of course until their successors have qualified.

As there has been a good deal of wrong guessing as to the time Collector Robertson's term would exp're, it may be of interest to state that his commission was issued on June 29, 1881. The form of commission for all these offices is that the inenumbert shall hold for " four years,"

Recent gossip has connected the name of Robert H. Strahan with one of these appointments. He would hardly have been willing to take the Appraisership, for which he was persistently mentioned, but the Naval Office and Surveyorship have double the salary and large political influence when they are used for political purposes. There seems to have been renewed hopes of among the Administration office-seekers here that District-Attorney Woodford would resign. though no good reason is assigned for them, and though no good reason is assigned for them, and Mr. Strahan's name has been connected with this place also. It would be a far more desirable office for a lawyer, both as regards pay and professional stanting, and it is believed by many that this is the position for which be is really a candidate. As for the movement to make Mr. Cooper Collector, that, to use the words of a friend of the President, who is not a "visiting statesman" is "slumbering."

Predictions are still freely made that the changes will be made before Congress adjourns. A New-York politician, who is on friendly terms with the President, when asked for his theory about him said, "He wants to, but he daren't."

DISCUSSING THE LEAD DUTIES.

THE TARIFF BILL MAKING GOOD PROGRESS IN THE HOUSE-SCHEDULE A NEARLY FINISHED. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The reporting of the His-

cock rule to the House yesterday, coupled with an intimation that the Republicans would press its adoption, appeared to produce a happy moral effect on the Democrats, so that when Chairman Kelley expressed an earnest hope this morning that the House would remain in Com-mutee of the Whole on the Tariff bill until 6 o'clock p. m., and asked if he might not have an assurance to that effect from the other side, Mr. Morrison in subdied tones replied that the Democrats would agree to it. They kept their word for once, and nearly seven hours were spent on the bill without many interruptions for the mere purpose of delay, and as a result much better progress was made than on any preceding day. Only ten of the 161 items of Schedule  $\Lambda$  remain to be considered. Another encouraging feature of to-day's proceedings was the earlier and more constant attendance of the Republicans and the solid front they main tam, even when so shrewd and effective an orator as Mr. Kas-on besought them to desert their colors.

One feature of the regular every-day attendance become noticeable as an evidence of the outside interest in tariff legislation. Despite the general mo notony of the proceedings, the number of visit is who watch them constantly is unusually large, and many of them are provided with copies of the Tariff bfil, upon which all the changes made are carefully

acetates and other chemical products of which lead is the base. Upon brown acctate of lead the bill imposes a duty of 4 cents per pound, corresponding with the rates fixed on lead itself in the metal schedule. Mr. Tucker, who was eloquent in favor of protecting the barytes industry yesterday, was equally eloquent to-day in behalf of his amendm o reduce the rate on acetate of lead to 3 cents, the natural result of which would have been the adoption of other amendments making corresponding reductions in the rates upon other products of lead, and finally upon lead itself.

Mr. Hask-li, who represents a district in which everal thousand persons are engaged in mining lead, made a strong speech in which he declared that the proposed reduction would utterly ruin the the Western States and Territories where not only the production of lead, but the working of the silver mines, depends upon the preservation of the present rates of duty.

By this time it had become evident, that the skirmich would lead to a general engagement, and that the battle for lead was to be lost or won. Mr. Horr. who was engaged in mining and smelting lead in Missouri for severa years, made two speeches in the ourse of the brisk discussion, giving many facts in elation to the industry which were new to the House, and with his arguments in favor of the industry produced considerable effect.

The Democrats wai ed with considerable anxiety to hear from Mr. Kamon, whose aid they expected on to isquestion. He did not disappoint them, and made a vigorous speech in favor of a rejuction of the rate. Declaring himself a protectionist in the sense that be tayored duties sufficient to protect industries which are national in character, he announced himself opposed to protection for the sake of individual interests-against the imposition of duties to protect the owners of poor or upprofitable mines of lead or silver, or to make any unprofit able industry profitable. He appealed to his party friends not to "drive us to the wall "-a phrase evidentiventended to describe the "revenue tariff" Republicans. Mr. Kasson's speech elicited some Democratic applause.

Mr. Belford replied in a flery speech, appealing to members on both sides not to allow the "noions of Mr. Kasson, "theories, which if adopted a ould strike down the bulk of American manufac turing industries," to govern them. Mr Tucker's amendment was rejected-80 to 96 - only four Republicans voting for They were Messrs. Kasson, Anderson, Farwell, of Iowa, and Updegraff. So Mr. Kasson's attempt to lead a formedable revolt against his party proved a dismalj failure. The Democrats who voted against the reduction were Messrs. Klotz, Frost and Cassidy, the last named being an ardent free trader generally.

One incident of the discussion deserves mention, if for no other reason than because it resulted in silencing utterly one of the most blatant free traders in Congress. S. S. Cox sent up to be read an extract from Bastiat's "Sophisms," Mr. Haskell replied by having and having the clerk read some passages from a letter written by Andrew Jackson in 1824 avowing the strongest sentiments in favor of a protective tariff. Here was an emergency which Mr. Bland, of Missouri, felt that as a statesman he ought to meet, and he obtained the floor to reply to General Jackson. Feeling, perhaps, unequal to perform this task alone, he sent up to be read an extract from the address of "Frank" Purcell, of New York, who represented the Independent Labor party before the Tartif Commission. Mr. Bland had carefully marked a passage which, read by itself, conveyed a meaning directly contrary to that conveyed by the context. It was simply a bungling attempt by Mr. Bland to impose upon the House. He was immediately detected by Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, and others, who read the portions omitted by Mr. Bland, from which it appeared that Mr. Purgell, in the name of the Labor party, had demanded an increase of 100 per cent in the present tartif. For once the Missouri statesman had nothing to say, and he looked both uncomfortable and sheepish when he found himself caught.

About this time Editor Watterson made his appearance and began an earnest conversation with Messrs. Carlisle and Fucker, who occupy adjoining seats. This circumstance gave Mr. Brumm, the Pennsylvania Greenbacker, a happy inspiration. He determined to "smoke out" Mr. Kandall, and made a lively speech criticising the Democratic Repesentarepresented the Independent Labor party before

a lively speech criticising the Democratic Repesenta-tives from Pennsylvania severely for their course on the pending Lill. In Pennsylvania, be said, these gentlemen profess to be the strongest kind of projectionists, but in Washington they are found voting, day after day, with the free traders. He

accused them of insincerity as well as of inconsist. accused them of insincerity as well as of inconsistency.

This speech made Mr. Randall extremely uncom forable. He felt that it was an inopportune time for him to speak, and yet he dared not remain silent. He began by declaring that he spoke in his own "representative relations," whatever that phrase may mean. "So far as this tariff is concerned, I want to make it sufficient to fill the gap between the wages paid American latorers at home." He considered the bill recommended by the Tariff Commission much preferable to the one reported by the Ways and Means Committee, and should vote to substitute the rates of the former for those of the latter. The only kind of protection he desired was "incidental protection," Mr. Randall's speech elicited no applause, but one by S. S. Cox, which immediately followed, was

former for those of the latter. The only kind of protection he desired was "incidental protection." Mr. Kandall's speech elicited uo applause, but one by S. S. Cox, which immediately followed, was cheered by the D-mocratic. Mr. Randall worked hard to-day to prevent Democratic filibustering. Once when Mr. Sparks shouted "no quorum," the ex-Socaker turned to him and appealingly said: "Oh, don't do that." "I will do that," retorted Sparks angrily, and he did.

The last tiem under consideration to-day was one imposing a duty of 10 per cent upon the extract of hemlock and other bark used for dyeing and tanning—one-half the present rate. Here was a croposition that looked like coring the Pennsylvania ox, and Mr. Curtin, who has made no opposition to any other reduction, was promptly on hand with an amendment to increase the rate to 20 per cent. Mr. Candler opposed Mr. Curtin's amendment, and Mr. Skinner supported it in an effective five-minute speech. The item was left unfinished.

The amendments affecting rates adopted by the Committee of the Whole to-day were as follows: Copperas, proposed duty \(^1\)4 of a cent per pound; white acetate of lead fit for medicinal purposes, proposed rate 10 cents per pound; anning on proposed rate 10 cents per pound; anning on proposed rate 10 cents per pound; anning on proposed rate 20 per cent ad valorem; artificial alizarine, proposed rate 10 per cent ad valorem; bone char, or bone black fit for sugar refining, proposed rate 20 per cent ad valorem; artificial alizarine, proposed rate advalorem; was raised from \(^3\)4 of a cent to 1 cent per pound; and reductions were made as follows: Salts of potash, fit for medicinal use, from 25 per cent to 20 per cent ad valorem; a smits, blue, from 25 per cent to 20 per cent advalorem; an smits, blue, from 25 per cent to 20 per cent advalorem; oxide of zinc, ground in oi, from 2 cents per pound to 13 cents; expressed oils, not otherwise provided for, from 12 cents per pound to 20 per cent advalorem; smits, blue, from 25 per cent advalorem; an

THE SUGAR AND TOBACCO SCHEDULES. AMENDMENTS MADE IN THE SENATE-THE USE OF THE POLARISCOPE LEGALIZED-THE DUTIES

FIXED ON TOBACCO. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-Before 7 o'clock this vening the Senate had disposed of the sugar and the tobacco schedules, two of the most important single features of the Tariff bill remaining after the metal schedule was passed. Important amendments were made to both schedules, but they were in all cases those proposed by the Finance Committee. the Morrill amendment to the sugar schedule, which was a substitute for that first reported by the Finance Committee, was adopted without a division, but the vote was preceded by a streauous effort on the part of the Louisiana Senators and their friends to secure a higher rate upon the lower grade of sugar and by a series of votes upon ameniments proposed with that result in view. The Morrill amendment, which had the approval of a majority of the Finance Committee, was printed in THE TRIBUNE of last Tuesday. An important incidental result of its adoption is to legalize the use of the polariscope and thus to settle a great question which has been agitating the minds of customs officials and importers of sugar for years.

The tobacco schedule, as passed, was as follows: "Cigars and cheroots of all kinds, \$2.50 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem, but paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as imposed on cigara. lobacco in leaf, unmanufactured, when the greater portion of the bale, box or other package is suitable or wrappers, 75 cents a pound upon the whole contents of the bale, box or package, All other tobacco in leaf unmanufactured and not stemmed, 35 cents per pound. Tobacco stems, 15 cents per pound. l'obacco manufactured of all descriptions and stemmed tobacco not specially enumerated or provided for in the act, 50 cents per pound. Snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco ground, dry or damp and pickled, scented or other wise, of all descriptions, 50 cents per pound. Tobacco unmanufactured not especially enumerated

or provided for, 30 per cent at valorem. The second paragraph of this schedule, that relating to manufactured leaf tobacco, was acted upon first. In its original form it fixed a rate of 75 cents upon all valued at more than 40 cents a ound, and 35 cents upon all below that grade. ound, and so cents noon an below that grade,
the Connecticut Senators made an effort to
secure an advance to \$1 a pound u, on stemmed leaf
tobacco, but after a spiried debate they were defeared. This paragraph being disposed of the preceding paragraph relating to cigars, eightettes and
cheroots was taken up, and Senator Miller, of Newcheroots was taken no, and Senktor Miller, of New-Yors, made an effort to have the all valorem rate have at 10 per cent, on the ground that the Senate hat increased the rate on the raw material, and in justice to the egar makers, num-bering 480,000 in the United States, in-creased projection should be afforded to their labor. He read extracts from a pamphiet prepared by the etgar manufacturers of New-York in support of his proposition. It was lost by a vote of 18 to 21.

9:30 the provision schedule had been passed By 0:30 the provision schedule, without amendment.

The liquor schedule was then taken up and passed without amendment. Senator Miller, however, secured in minous censent to return hereafter to the paragraph relating to still wines.

The Senate adjourned at 0:30, upon motion of the senate adjourned at 0:30, upon motion of the senate adjourned at 0:30.

Senator Morail, who was very much gratified by the good progress made on the bill.

THE WORK OF THE TENTH CENSUS. HE ATTACKS CONTINUED-GENERAL WALKER AGAIN REPLIES TO CETTICISMS.

BY THEEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1
WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The attacks on the census continue. These attacks are largely of local origin, and there is reason to believe that many are aspired by discharged clerks, who magnify small office scandals, true and false, until there is danger that an entirely erroneous impression will go out to the people. The wildest assertions are being sent over the country-that the census will cost \$8,000,-000; that the work is full of blunders; that nothing has been accomplished; and that a vast mass of unmanageable material lies in the Bureau.

As to the cost, General Walker holds that the cost of engraving and printing s not justly any part of the cost of the census. The information is collected, and then it is in the power of Congress to print what it pleases of it. Leaving this item out, the census of 1870 cost \$3,340,000. The census of 1880 has cost thus far, exclusive of this item, \$4.575,-000. The President signed to-day the resolution making a deficiency appropriation of \$100,000, and Congress will appropriate \$100,000 for the next fiscat year. General Walker says that he "knows" the work can be finished for this amount. This make the total cost of the census, exclusive of printing and engraving, \$4,775,000. General Walker says frankly that his original estimate was too sanguine. He thought be could make the best census ever had, and at the same time the cheapest. He soon found it was not best to try to make it the cheapest. The improvement and enlargement of the ceasus represented by this difference of \$1,-235,000 is enormous. Every department of nformation contained in the former census was developed and elaborated, and in addition a large number of experts were employed to treat on a great variety of subjects of national and scientific importance.

As a single example of the fullness and clab oration of this census, General Watker shows that the agricultural returns cover 100 questions as compared with 44 in the last census. The acreage, which was not given at all in the last census, and which is probably a more valuable return than the yield, because while crops full the area planted is not apt to diminish, is given for seventeen different crops. Many other illustrations might be given. The experts' reports make 12,000 or more pages of the most valuable matter. As an example of their value, General Walker took up the report, which was lying or his table, made by was lying or his table, made by Henry Hall, of New-York, on shipbuilding, which he said was a most admirable and